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to see whether a program is achieving the objectives set for it may be seen by some devoted workers as a threat to the very premises upon which they have built their life work.

For *Closed Ranks* the assistance of the Commonwealth Fund was indispensable. As a reward the Fund may rightfully enjoy the satisfaction of sponsoring a better chart for the guidance of educators in the vast space of potential social change. All communities would advance toward peace if the Cummings' ideas and forms were used to help them to know themselves and guide their progress.

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Social Class and Mental Hygiene: A Community Study. By August B. Hollingshead and Frederick C. Redlich. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958. Pp. ix+442. $7.50.

The established fact that social classes exist in our democratic society is often denied by a large number of American dreamers. Recent confirmation of this fact appears in the scholarly, systematic, and scientific work of the combined efforts of a sociologist, Dr. Hollingshead, and a psychiatrist, Dr. Redlich. *Social Class and Mental Hygiene* — the culmination of a ten-year research plan — is the outcome of a study in which the authors concentrated their activities on discovering whether mental illness is related or not to social class and whether the mentally ill patient's position in the status system affects or does not affect the manner of treatment he receives during his illness.

New Haven, Connecticut (population 240,000), was chosen as the site for this study made possible through a research grant approved by the National Institute of Mental Health. To collect the necessary data a variety of procedures was used: case-finding, patient schedules, interview program, the controlled case study, the psychiatrist's schedule, agency schedule on treatment costs, and ample use of statistical techniques. The authors used Hollinghead's "Index of Social Postion" to determine class status.

Specifically, the book is divided into five parts. In the first section, the authors state the problem and explain the methodological procedures. The social setting, comprising the social structure, class status, and psychiatric facilities, is treated in the second part. The correlation between social status and types of mental illness is established in part three. The following section proves that class status is inextricably interlinked with the kinds of treatments patients receive from the various agencies. The last part summarizes the results of the research problem, gives a critical view of the present state of research in social psychiatry, points to the application of the authors' findings in psychiatric practice, and challenges the public's ability to cope with the ever-increasing problem of mental illness.

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In addition, a number of technically specialized findings have been relegated to appendices, three of which deal respectively with the "Psychiatric Census Schedule," the "Index of Social Position," and "Social Stratification and Mass Communication."

In amassing and interpreting an enormous amount of highly pertinent research data in one volume, the authors of *Social Class and Mental Illness* have contributed to the medical as well as to the social science fields. Besides pointing to the need for similar studies in other communities, the writers' findings, conclusions, and recommendations should have their greatest impact on psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists, nurses, educators, social workers, public health administrators, lawyers, judges, and policy makers.

While Dr. Hollingshead and Dr. Redlich used the survey approach in this study, Dr. Jerome K. Myers and the late Dr. Bertram H. Roberts employed the clinical approach in their detailed study of fifty psychiatric patients and their families. The results of their findings will soon be published in a companion volume entitled, *Social Class, Family Dynamics, and Mental Illness.*

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Exploration in Social Psychiatry. Edited by Alexander H. Leighton, John A. Clausen and Robert N. Wilson. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1958. Pp. x+452. $6.75.

The development of "social psychiatry" will receive significant impetus from this publication promoted by the Committee on Research in Psychiatry and the Social Sciences of the Social Science Research Council. The increasing interest and research in the "relationship of social factors to the development, treatment, and prevention of mental disorders" has necessitated an analysis of social concept applicable to the study of psychiatric phenomena, and an analysis of psychiatric concepts applicable to the study of social phenomena.

The present study generally seems more interested in the former than in the latter need. The work concerns itself largely with an analysis of the concepts of normality and abnormality, the relation of social environment to personality development and mental health, the implication of cultural and cross cultural diversity for effective understanding and prevention, the effect of mental illness on social environment, and the modes of societal reaction to illness.

This analysis is made within a socio-psychological framework of the concepts of "function," "social personality," "socialization," "identification," "sentiment," "values," and "role and social organization." The eleven articles which make up the bulk of this work are contributed by psychiatrists, psychologists, anthropologists, and sociologists who discuss various psychiatric disorders as socially patterned phenomena. In addition, drug

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